it was suggested that classes for instruction for y ung women might be formed and lectures given, at the college, at nours different from those in which the present classes are in stiendance. Such opportunities of pur suing their studies, if offered at all, must be offered to them during the afternoon and evening. The experiment would involve the expanization of a new and scramate school in the college. There are strong objections to such a proceeding in the minds of a maj rity of your committee. It is not decaded accessary to clate them in full; it will suffice to mention one so serious as to decide the question at once—the cost which it would necessary involve.

cide the question at once—the cost which it would necessarily involve.

To undertake to provide for the education of the young women of this city and the vicinity, and to make proper arrangements for carrying such a plan into successful execution, would necessarily call for a large cuttley of money. Additional duty would be cuttley of money. Additional duty would be altrown upon those usubers of the faculty of the college assigned to the departments of the new school, for which are adquate reanneration would justly be demanded. But the college is not now able to make any addition to its annual expenses beyond what may be absolutely becausely in carrying on its present work.

It is well known to this Board and your committee.

It is well known to this Board and your committee development of the work of our university on its present basis, with its several schools and its post-graduate courses, is seriously retarded by the pressure of the en rebasis, with its several schools and its post-graduate courses, is seriously retarded by the pressure of the entry mous debt which it was necessary to contract for the entargement of our buildings and the accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of our students. Very much much must be done before Celumbia College can fully meet her responsibilities and offer to the young men of this city and country the advantages reasonably to be expected within the walls of this venerable institution; and at this very moment measures are in progress to appeal to the intelligent and wealthy clitzens of New-York for aid to enable us to extend the bounds of our work and make the university all that we destreit to be. If it were practicable, to offer a suggestion to the many omitent signers of the petition now under consideration, your committee would most respectably remind them that they have it in their power to make contributions amply sufficient to found and maintain a school for the edineation of women, and that they could not in any way so clearly manifest the depth and sincerity of their interest in the subject as by providing such a school for the edineation of women, and that they could not in any way so clearly manifest the depth and sincerity of their interest in the subject as by providing such a school, to be organized as a part of the university, and to be under the amplices of its general government, while yet entirely detached from its existing departments. Should such a substantial evidence of the strong hot their faint be given. Your committee have no doubt that it would afford great gratification to the Board, and that they would carefully consider how best to develop the growth of so interesting a foundation. But it cannot be expected by any one acquainted with the actual financial condition of the college that this Board should halt in its process to curse to plunge into experiments doubtful in principle and in results, and certain to divert attention and means from the object for which the college was

and means from the object for which the college was founded.
Your sommittee cannot recommend that this Boar Nour sommittee to provide for the cincation of women either by receiving them into the Academic Department or the schools as students, or by instituting separate departments for their accommodation, with its present in mequate means. The former course would be in their judgment subversive of the order of the college and contrary to the best interests of the women themselves; while the latter course, even if it should appear to be judicious to undertake it, would require an increase in our annual expenditures not to be justified by the plea of necessity—the only plea at present to which the Board should lend an ear.

A COURSE OF STUDIES, WITH EXAMINATIONS AND A COURSE OF STUDIES, WITH EXAMINATIONS AND

DIPLOMAS FOR WOMEN. But your committee desire to add something more, in order to attest their interest in the subject referred to them and their sympathy with those who desire im-provement in the present method of female education. In their judgment it is both possible and practicable to In their judgment it is both possible and practicable to do what would meet the wishes of many persons, and prove of essential service to the young women of this community. Admitting that the present methods of education are defective, and should be replaced by of easy of a better character, it is thought by your committee that measures might be taken by this Board which, in time, would exert a beneficial influence and tend to turns the evil at the sources from which it cananates. It is also alleged that there are numbers of young women, of high attainments, who would derive a substantial advantage from the possession of some testimonian to serve as a proof of their proficiency in their studies and their unusual intellectual calture, and that such evidence, in a visible form, would aid them in the work of their life. Now, it is believed by your committee, that the trustees of Columbia College might and this most de-erving class of young persons by recomizing and crowning such merit, on being satisfied of its existence. Induced by those considerations, they have agreed to recommend that a plan should be carefully drawn calculated to meet space cases, and that it should include the following particulars:

A. The appropresement of a course of study to extend

ticulars:

A. The announcement of a course of study to extend
ofer a period of at least three years, and perhaps to
come in as the sequel to a prior course of elementary
study intended to lead up to it.

B. That this course of study should be made public for
the information of all persons engaged in the elevation
of young women.

C. That examinations and reviews should be held by
the faculty of the college at which any young woman

of young women.

C. That examinations and reviews should be held by
the faculty of the college at which any young woman
may present herself who shall have diligently pursued.

D. That to each young woman austaining such examimation there shall be awarded a suitable testimonial
or diploma attesting her success.

It is thought that this system, or some shallar one, if
wisely planned and conscientiously pursued would in
time elevate the standard of education among young
women, and that it would meet the wishes of those of
our fellow-citizens who, while deprecating schemes
which they regard as revolutionary and enterteining
conservative views on the relations of the sexes and
the conditions to their fullest usefulness and happiness,
do carnestly desire that the highest type of womanhood
should be developed in our schools, and that the daughters of the people should have every facility for obtaining
the best possible education.

THE EE-OLUTIONS.

Your committee offer for adoption the following reso

Resolved. That this Board deem it expedient to institute measures for raising the standard of female education by proposing courses of study to be pursued outside
the college, but under the observation of its authorities,
and offering suitable academic honors and distinctions
to any who, on examination, shall be found to have purmined such courses of study with success.

Resolved. That this committee be continued with instructions to prepare a plan for carrying into effect the
resolutions next forecoing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MORGAN DIX.

WILLIAM C. SCHERMERHORN,
TALBOT W. CHAMBERS,
CORNELIUS R. AONEW,
JOHN J. TOWNSEND.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE ACTION. The meetings of the board are always private, and its members are usually disinclined to mention any discussions, or to to give the results reached in any meeting, but yesterday they broke away from their usual reserved manner and seemed particularly anxious that the report of the committee

ious that the report of the committee should be printed. "Print it in full," said Dr. Dix to the reporters, "for if you print the resolutions simply, I am afraid we shall be misunderstined."

"Does the action of the trustees to-day differ from the position formerly held by them?" was asked of Dr. Dix.

"In no manner," he replied; adding: "The public have been laboring under a misapprehension regarding our attitude toward extending to women the advantages of our college. That is why I am so auxious that this report shall be printed in full, as it explains our position in detail. The public have been misinformed, through excitement, about our willingness to allow women to enjoy the delvantages of our college."

Hamilton Fish said: "This is not co-education by any means. We will not admit women to the classes with the young men. The petition was signed by many influential persons and deserved a respectful hearing. This has been given, but there is nothing promised that has not been in the minds of the trustees for a long time, and their action to-day is not to be considered as a wedge for the introduction of co-education later."

"What will the committee do now?" a reporter asked of Dr. Agnew.

"I do not know," he replied, "but I presume they

asked of Dr. Agnew.
"I do not know," he replied, "but I presume they naked of Dr. Agnew.

"I do not know." he replied, "but I presume they will as the April meeting present some plan in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions."

"Will it be adopted by the trustees before the end of the college year?"

"I presume so, but am not certain."

Gerard Beekman, when asked how he regarded the report of the committee, said that to his mind it meant the establishment of an annex.

Dr. Barnard did not wish to express any opinion on the subject last night.

Mrs. Choate said thatshe had not seen the report of the committee, and until sie had read it carefully

he committee, and until she had read it carefully he did not wish to express any opinion regarding it the action which the association that presented

or the action which the association that presented the petition night take.

Professor Van Amringe asserted that the members of the faculty had all their time occupied now, some of them being engaged in teaching special classes in post-graduate studies. He added that if a new school should be founded, as the trustees suggested might be done if the money was furnished, the present corps of instructors would not be able to devote much time to the extra classes.

Have you ever had young women in your "Have you ever had young women in your classes?" asked the reporter.

"No," I have not. A few years ago Mrs. Lilie Devereux Blake came here one afternoon with three girls whom she wanted examined and admitted to the Freshman class of the Academic Department. Of course we had no power to admit them to the classes without the consent of the trustees."

"Were they prepared to enter the class?"

"They did not know any Latin, they were ignerant of Greek, and knew nothing of mathematics, but they were proficient in French and German, we were told."

The college papers this week will contain editorials condemning the action of the trustees in allowing even as much favor as they have to the petition.

SOROSIS CRITICISES DR. DIX.

The Committee on Journalism had direction of the literary exercises at the monthly social meeting of Serosis, which was held at Delmonico's yesterday.

The chairman of the committee presented The Sorosis

Journal in a manuscript containing thirty-two pages
On the cover were prettly painted sorays of woodbine,
the work of Mrs. R. A. Morse. Each contributor to The
Journal read her own article. The prospectus was read
by the chairman of the committee and editor of The
Journal, Helen M. Cooke. The poets' column contained
"Under the Apple-trees," by Alma Calder Jounston;

CENERAL WASHING FON NEWS

GENERAL WASHING FON NEWS

Continued from First Page.

In doubt act with care. If the Government is to
pay any one for defending Guitean, it ought appurently to be Mr. Scoville, who conducted his side of
"Under the Apple-trees," by Alma Calder Jounston;

The chairman of the committee presented The Sorosis

GENERAL WASHING FON NEWS

Were those of Thomas B. Keogh to be United States Marsing for the Western District of North Carolina; Paul
Middle Districts of Alabama; William Youngblood, ColMiddle Districts of Alabama; Whilam Youngblood, ColMiddle Districts of Alabama; Whilam Youngblood, ColMiddle Districts of Alabama; Whilam Youngblood, ColMiddle Districts of Alabama; Dexter M. Owans, postmester at Unadilla, N. Y.
Lower Landing Thomas B. Keogh to be United States Marsing for the Western District of North Carolina; Paul
Middle Districts of Alabama; Whilam Youngblood, ColMiddle Districts o by the chairman of the committee and editor of The Journal, Helen M. Cooke. The poets' column contained "Under the Apple-trees," by Alma Calder Jönnston; "Maytime in England," by Ella Dietz; "In Harbor," by Helen M. Cooke: "My Apology," by the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, and "A Poeke! Fell of Posies," by Louise Gag: ourtney, The Journal also contained "Art Notes," by Mrs. R. A. Morse; "Home, Sweet Home, and its Auth r," a paper be Viginia Cia dier Ticomb; "A Leaf from a Diary," by Florence Newton; an article on co-perstion by Imogene C. Fales, entitled "Yes and No," and "Noses," by Laura Bronson. There was a spirited debate about Dr. Dix's between on "Woman's Mission." His views were very severely criticised.

WIGGINS'S TIDAL WAVE.

ANXIETY IN ATLANTIC CITY.

NATIVES PINNING THEIR FAITH TO THE CANADIAN PROPHET -FOREBODINGS OF THE VISITORS-THE LIFE OF THE ALLEGED INVALIDS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ATLANTIC CITY, March 3 .- This morning a weather-beaten native walked cautionsly into the office of a local insurance broker. Like many of his class who wrest a livelthood from the sea, he had been toughened and seasoned by exposure, and in ordinary times would enjoy nothing better than elements, but now a tussle with the his spirits were visibly darkened by the -hadow of some grave apprehension. After much circuitous talk he finally reached the object of his visit, which was to inquire whether he could have his house and its furnishings insured against damage by water as well as by fire, and when he learned that a risk of that sort was not to be covered he turned away as one uncomforted and ashamed of having betrayed a weakness. As the door closed after him the agent said to a visitor: "There goes another man scared out of his proper senses by Wiggins's tidal wave which is due here next week according to prophecy. This is not the only man who has been here on the same errand. When I question applicants of this kind closely, they never admit that they put any trust in Wiggins themselves, but add that their wives are nervous and they want to pacify the women."

A little inquiry through the town proves that Wiggins is not without honor on the Jersey coast. At the date of the promised February storm many of the people here had their belongings packed for a start inland at the earliest warning, and the ridiculous failure of that prophecy has not ansettled the popular faith in the Canadian weather seer. Many of the "Sand Spaniards" who own boats have them all ready now for sudden service, expecting to ride on the big wave when it comes, and be stranged high and dry somewhere on the Alleghany Mountains.

Nor is a practical, operative and controlling faith u Wiggins confined to people of limited opportunity and obscure life. The visitors who grace this resort with their presence in the winter and early spring consider themselves as belonging to the topmost social stratum, and yet strange stories are told of the forehodings of these fine people, and the number of applications for rooms at the various botels here, to be occupied the week after the predicted cataclysm, when compared with similar applications for Wiggins's week, is amaz-In spite of the predicted deluge, however, the

half dozen first-class hotels which the growing repute of Atlantic City as a winter sanitarium suffices to keep open the year through, are all profitably occupied, and throngs of healthy-looking invalids in gay colors are now sugning themselves upon the beach. One hesitates to receive with unstaggering faith the oft-repeated assertion of the residents here, that the winters on this seasurrounded island are as mild as those of Charles ton. But the alteged invalids, and especiall those who have had any recent experience of the raw weather of New-York, are positive that they find a softness in the air which is as surprising as it is grateful. It is hardly safe to say what influences temper the climate here to a mildness so unusual for the latitude. It may be as some hold, that the Gulf Stream makes an accommodating bend toward this part of the coast before sweeping eastward. Certain it is that while a sea breeze blows it never freezes. Perhaps, too, the leagues of dry sand stretching away toward the Delaware, with scarcely ever any accumulation of snow to cover them, help to mitigate the rigors of the winter, to fill March days to overflowing with April su shine, and soften Hons:
Resolved, That this Board declare, as its deliberate and | April into May. At all events the restless people | season have found that they need not go to Florida to worry through the winter. Here the fashionwearred resort for a restful Lant. Victims of too much work or too much play find their unstrung nerves toned up, and convalescents from acute discase are hurried forward to restored health during the season which elsewhere is most trying.

It is this winter business which gives to Atlantic City its distinctive character among the health resorts along the New-Jersey const. It a few years a desert island has been transformed into a flourishing town, with a permanent population airealy of six thousand souls. The residents too have a 'thorough appreciation of what must be the basis of the city's prosperity if it is to have an enduring attractiveness for health-seekers. To this end an abundant supply of pure water has been introduced from springs on the main land at Absecom. A most energetic Board of Health has been selected and stringent measures have been adopted and enforced for removing all refuse which can infect or contaminate the air. If this couragous purpose holds out, the city will escape a danger more serious than Wigzins's threatened wind blizzard. The hoters are fitted with san parlors and conveniences for bathing in warm sea water. The company is of the best, and there is no apparent reason why Atlantic City should not become a winter resort as famous as Mentone or Nice. It is this winter business which gives to Atlantic

TITLES OF THE HOPPER FARM PROPERTY.

Instruments were recorded in the Register's Office yesterday which overcome the alleged defect in the titles of the old "Hopper Farm" propertyfifty-eight and one-half acres, which included most of the area now bounded by Broadway, the North River and Fifty-second and Fifty-fifth-sis. The question affecting the titles has since 1865 hung over the property like a cloud, making the holders of all portions of it nervous as to the ultimate result. One of the instruments recorded was the original partition in regard to the regularity of which question had been raised, and the others are assign ments of the claims affecting the title.

John Hopper died in 1819 and his farm was at that time of very tittle value. In 1865 at the inthat time of very little value. In 1805 at the instance of Garrit Hopper Striker, one of the twelve heirs to the property, partition proceedings were begun. Acting upon legal advice, the other heirs set apart what they recarded as a one-twelfth portion of the estate for the benefit of the late Jordan Mott, one of the twelve entitled to a share in the property, and who was then a bankrubt, and who had appointed William C. H. Warded his assignce. In 1868 Jordan Mott's share was disposed of at auction, under order of the United States Court, in which he had declared himself a bankrupt, and after passing through several hands this portion finally fell into the possession of William H. Adams. After the partition of the property a question was raised as to the legality of setting apart a twelfth portion for Jordan Mott as above detailed, the point being that Mott was entitled to a twelfth interest in the estate as a whole. The Courts sustained this view, thus clouding the titles of the present holders. In consideration of \$50 Assignee Wardell has released the property of his ciaim, and William H. Adams also gives a release for \$30,000, while the devisees under the will of Jordan Mott have come med the original partition, thus effectually clearing the title of the allegoid defect. This result enabled Hopper S. Mott and Alexander H. Mott to execute to James A. Boosevelt, trustee for Maria O. Scovell, a \$100,000 mortgage upon portions of the old farm extending along Fifty-fourth-st, from Eleventh-ave, to Twelfth-ave., and four lots in Fifty-fifth-st. stance of Garrit Hopper Striker, one of the twelve four lots in Fifty-fifth-st,

AN ISOLATED CASE.-They were talking about the cases of smailpox that are alleged to prevail over in San Antonio. One of the gentlemen, who had just returned from San Antonio, remarked that there was not much danger, as the patients had been isolated. Mrs. Worrel Ainerton, who thinks she knows everything, spoke up, and said: "It don't make any difference how many times you have been isolated, if it don't take."—[Texas Sifflings.

"Do you believe in the doctrine of the trans-migration of the Soult" asked one member of the Bohe-mias Club to another, last Saturday. "I do," was the prompt reply, "and please God! I mean to live up to it; when I am dead I shall move into the body of that doc." "And if the dog object?" "Then there will be the toughest scuffle that you ever saw."—[San Francisco Wasp.

the case fully as well as he knew how, at much personal loss and privation to himself. While the trial was in progress he was so poor that he was obliged to run in debt for his board and that of his wife, and paid it with his wife's fees as a witness. His condition was described by those who knew him intimately as pitiable. When he had done all for the assassin that could be done, and all that duty demanded, he left him.

Up to that time Mr. Reed had had comparatively little to do with the case. He was present on many little to do with the case. He was present on many occasions and made suggestions to Mr. Scoville, but did not formally enter the trial as counsel until a late date. His principal notoriety in connection with the case was in the abound attempt to get a results, which every one knew to be hopeless. The Attorney-General will, no doubt, inquire carefully into the exact extent of Mr. Reed's services before taying him asything. Mr. Scoville, so far as is known, has made no attempt to get pay. Mr. Reed has been here thus winter taking steps, no doubt, to get this appropriation.

Dr. John P. Gray, of Utica, is in town closing up Dr. John P. Gray, of Utica, is in town closing up his account as an expert at the Guiteau trial. The experts have now been paid a uniform fee of \$25 a day, with special allowances to Dr. Gray and two others who acted as metical counsel. The total sum paid is about \$12,000

BUTLER'S MEMORIAL AGAINST WOODFORD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, March 5.—The correspondence between the Attorney-General and District-Attorney Woodford upon the memorial presented by General Butler with regard to the alleged failure of the District-Attorney in his duty in the Bayard case, has been referred by the Attorney-General to Commissioner Raum for such communication as he may make. Mr. Brewster declines to give out the correspondence until he receives General Raum's reply, but it is the impression in the Department of Justice that the Attorney-General believes there is nothing in the charge against Mr. Woodford. Mr. Root's commission as District-Attorney was made out to-day; also the commission of Emory Speer to be District-Atrorney for the Northern District of Georgia. Mr. Speer was not eligible until his term as a member of Congress had expired, the district having been created in the course of his term.

INTERNAL REVENUE REDUCTION. OME OF THE EFFECIS OF THE NEW LAW-RELIEF FOR BANKS AND BANKERS-WHAT THE COMMIS-SIONER SAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The act to reduce Internal Revenue taxation, which has just become a law, provides for the repeal of the tax upon capital and leposits of all banks and bankers, except such taxes as are now due and pavable. The tax on capital and deposits therefore ceased on March 3. Confroller Knox says that the passage of this act relieves the National and State banks and the private bankers from a tax on toe average of about \$1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from the National banks on capital and deposit, in the last flacal year, was \$5,959,702, of which \$437,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being upon deposits. The tax upon State banks and private bankers was \$5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was pon capital. The total tax collected upon deposits and capital, upon all classes of banks, in the last fiscal year was \$11,208.575. The amount annually collected from the two-cent check stamp is about \$2,500,000, and the ect repealing the use of these stamps takes effect on July 1, 1883

The Law imposing the tax upon bank capital and deposits required all State banks and private bankers in the country to make semi-annual returns to the Commis-doner of Internal Revenue. From these returns the controller has for a series of years compiled the only complete statements ever given in reference to the capital, deposits and the amount of United States bonds held by all classes of banks and bankers in the country. The repeal of this tax will after this date prevent he compilation of these tables, and the only source from which such returns can hereafter be obtained will be from the reports of the banks as compiled by the officers of the different States. As many of the States, particularly in the South and West, do not require such returns be made, the aggregate will of necessity be much less implete than heretofore.

a relate on tobacco, sand, etgars and charettes, of the difference is the taxes recently imposed and the maxes as now provided for, where claims amount to \$10. Three claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1; regulations agon this matter will be immediately lasted, and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be unde.

The law provides for a large reduction in the special taxes upon dealers, beginning May 1, 1883. The Commissioner also stated that immediate arrangements would be made for enanging the form of the special tax stamps, and the atamps for the payment of taxes upon tobacco, saud, eigars, etc., so as to supply collectors with those stamps in time to meet the requirements of the trade prior to May 1, 1883.

THE INCREASE OF PENSIONS ACT. CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions and approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

The following regulations are prescribed for the pur-pose of carrying into effect as speedily as possible the provisions of the set of Congress, approved March 3, 1883, increasing to \$30 per month the pensions of those who have lost a leg at or above the knee or an arm at or bove the elbow; and of those who have been so d bled as to be incapacitated for performing any many

above the elbow; and of those who have been so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so to require regular personal aid and attendance, who are now receiving a pension at the rate of \$24 per month, and to \$24 per month the pensions of those who have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render them incapable to perform usunual intor, equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot and now receiving \$18 per month.

Insamnoh as the said act has immediate effect upon such admitted cuses as have been adjudicated at the rates of \$24 and \$18 per month respectively, no formal application by the beneficiary is necessary to be made, other than to forward to the commissioner of Pensions the pension certificate, accommande by a letter stating, in the handwriting of the pensioner, his present post office address. As soon as possible after the receipt of the pensioner rificate aforesaid, the Pension Commissioner will reasure to him a "now certificate for the new rate, and will forward the same to the proper pension agent to inscribe the name of such pensioner on the roll at the increased rate, and to make to the proper pensioner. In the case of amputation, the certificate will be reissued without any forther medical examination. The intervention of an agent or attorney in such admitted cases as are affected by this act, being undereasary, will not be recognized.

ANTI-POLYGAMOUS MORMONS.

N APPEAL AGAINST A CIRCULAR-LETTER ISSUED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT BY MR. EVARIS. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- When Mr. Evarts was Secretary of State a circular-letter was sent to all oreign governments asking that the emigration of Mormons to the United States be prevented, as they come to this country to practise crime against its laws. The "reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day aints," however, do not practise polygamy, and they claim that the circular-letter from Secretary Evarts orks injury and injustice to their church. They claim to have between 20,000 and 30,000 communicants, and have their central organization at Lamout, Iowa-

To-day Elders Joseph Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon Church, and Z. H. Gurley, a committee on behalf of the reorganized church, waited upon the eretary of State and naked that Secretary Evarts's letter be modified so as to distinguish between themselves and the polygamous branch between themselves and the polygamous branch of the church. They presented a memorial in which it is stated that polygamy was no part of the fath of the primitive Latter-Day Saints and is no part of the faith to-day, but is a loatmoone practice indused in only by an offshoot from the frinc Mornon Church, and is properly branded by Secretary Evaris as a crime. The memorial receives that the reorganized church has its missionaries in vertous parts of Europe, Australia, and in the rockety Islands in the Pacific, and thus justice demands that it should be relieved from the odism and shame of classification with a body practising crime against the laws of the country in which its missionaries labor in apreading their faits.

The committee were introduced to the Secretary by Senaics Allison and W. P. Helpharn, of Iows. Secretary Freinglaussen took the memorial and promised that the appeal should be considered.

REJECTED AND UNCONFIRMED. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the nominations sent to the Sengte by the President at the recent session and rejected, was that of Captain George B. Rodney, 4th Artillery, to be Captain in the same regiment. The effect of this nomination was to change the date of Captain Rodney's commission from March 4, 1869, to September 3, 1867, to take the place of Captain Foliett, cashiered on that date.

Among the nominations which failed of confirmation is possible to the second of the place of Captain Foliett, cashiered on that date.

Among the nominations which failed of confirmation is possible to the second of this fund is fund for three or four years past sick and poor women and children have been enabled by yesterday in front of the Patnam House, watching the movements of a troupe of fiftgen sioux Indians who had arrived here in charge of Joel Rush, an interpreter from the Pulmary and the reason I go to thindelphia, Boston and Montreal.

A TROUPE OF SIOUX INDIANS.

A large number of persons were gathered yesterday in front of the Patnam House, watching the movements of a troupe of fiftgen sioux Indians who had arrived here in charge of Joel Rush, an interpreter from the Pulmary and the reason I go to that school. That's the reason I go to that school. eashiered on that date.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The Government will probably close its case against the Star Route conspirators to-morrow or the next day. The Government's counsel are very well satisfied with their work, believing counsei are very well satisfied with their work, believing that the testimony of Rerdell proves conclusively that large sums of money passed from Dorsev to Brady. People are speculating to-night upon the probability that Dorsey and Brady will go upon the witness stand in their own defence, but no one knows what their inten-tions in this respectare.

RESIGNATION OF TREASURER GILFILLAN WASHINGTON, March 5 .- James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, to-day ten ered his resignation to the President through the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect on April 1. Mr. Gilfilian has accepted the position of treasurer and manager of the Mutual Trust Company, of New York, at a higher salary than he now receives.

The resignation of Mr. Gilfilian was a genuine surprise, it is said, to officers of the Treasury Department, none of whom had received an intimation, that he is a started.

prise, it is said, to officers of the Treasury Department, none of whom had received an initimation that he intended to retire. His friends have known for some time, however, that Mr. Griffilian had taken into consideration the offer to engare in private business in New-York. There is much speculation as to who will be Mr. Gliffilian's successor. The name of ex-Representative Barrows, of Michigan. Is already mentioned. It is understood that Mr. Burrows has made arrangements which will permit him to remain in Washington, and that he expects to do so. There is reason to believe that he will secure a Treasury appointment, but whether it is to be that of Treasurer is uncertain.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Lieutenant James A. Buchauan, 14th Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the office of Major Robert N. Scott, 3d Artillery, in charge of the publication of the official records of the Rebellion, in this city, and will proceed to join his com pany. Captain Wyllys Lyman, 5th Infantry, to repair from St. Paul, Minn., to this city and report to Major Robert N. Scott, 3u Artillery, for duty in his office in connection with the publication of the official records of

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant

the Rebellion.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles R. Noyes, 9th Infantry, Pebruary 9, 1883, Pepartment of the Platte, has been excended three months.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted Lieutenant-Colonel John E, Yard, 24th Infantry, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri and to apply for as extension of three months.

Second Lieutenant James B. Goe, 13th Infantry, has been detailed as a member of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, by special orders of January 27, 1883.

Lieutenant T. S. Phelips has been ordered to the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Statios, per steamer for England, thence by stea aer to Mootevideo; idsalpman Harry Kimmeli to examination for promotion; Lieutenant-Commander-J. S. Newell, Lieutenants A. B. H. Lilie, N. H. Barnes, A. V. Wadhams and C. F. Norton, Master Charles E. Fox, Ensigns C. Met artney, T. D. Gridin and Albert Gleaves, Surveou J. W. Coles, Chief Engineer David Smith, Passed Assistant Engineer T. F. Buraderff, Naval Cadeis A. W. Stahl and A. T. Woods, Beatswain J. H. Brown and Carpenter J. W. Burnham have been detached from the Nepse and placed on watting orders; Passed-Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton from the Nipse and ordered to the Tallapousa.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS. Washington, March 5 .- In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, to-day, there were argued the following cases: No. 223, Nathan A. Far-H, against the United States: No. 224, William H. Luce against the United States; No.240, Robec a S. Luce against the United States, and No. 414, Abram P. Clifngainst the United States, and No. 414, Abrain P. Clif-tord against the United States. The following jurig-ments were announced: No. 74, Jabez B. Menott against the United States, judgment for claiment for \$2,042, with interest from December 3, 1861; No. 230, Mary E. Nichols, administratrix of Cyrus H. Nichols, deceased, ludgment for claimant for \$514 with interest from December 3, 1861.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Monday, March 5, 1883. A GREENBACK-LABOR ADDRESS.-The representatives

of the Greenback Labor party in the XLVIIth Congress have issued an address to the country. THE NEW FIVE CENT. PIECE. -Secretary Folger to-day gave instructions that the word "cents" be added to the new five-cent piece, in order to meet the require-ments of law.

STANDARD SHIVER DOLLARS. - The issue of standard ilver dollars from the mints for the week ented March was \$143,405. The issue for the corresponding period flast year was \$137,407. COTS FOR A MARINE HOSPITAL. -The Surgeon-General

of the Marine Hospital Service has given authority for the perchase of additional cots for the Marine Hospital of New-York City, in consequence of exera demand. MR. FOLGER CONVALESCENT. -Secretary Folger has aimost recovered from his recent liness. He was at the Tri sarry betartment no-day, and received a large num-ter of visitors. Assistant Secretary French was Acting Secretary, however, and signed the mail.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS,-The Controller of the Cur-Bank of Oakalassa, Iowa, to begin business vital of \$100,000; also the Central National Green Castle, Ind., with a capital of \$100,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION .-- Judge Thoman, of Oblo, the Democratic Civil Service Commissioner, arrived in Waraungton to-day. Dorman B. Exten is expected to-morrow, and it is understood that the Commission will hold a meeting in a day or two to a gantae.

ON THE POSTAL FRAUD LIST.—B. F. Pritchard, of this eftr, has been placed upon the postal fraud flat. The in-spector's report shows that he advertised himself as a pension and patent attorney, when in fact he had been disbarred from practice before all of the Executive De-partments.

THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD.-At a meeting of the Light House Board to day steps were taken toward the erection of the new light nouses authorized by Congress.
Major Whitam Ludiow, military secretary of the Board,
will enter upon his new dutes as chief of the Water Department of Philadelphia to-morrow.

ILLNESS OF THE HEAD OF A BUREAU.-Owing to the Bluess of T. J. Sullivan, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mr. Lamusure has been designated to act as Chief of the Bureau in his stead. Mr. Sullivan has been granted indefinite leave of absonce to recuperate. A Chief of the Bureau will soon be appointed.

TO ADJUST RAILWAY MAIL TRANSPORTATION.-The To ADJUST KAILWAY MAIL TRANSPORTATION.—The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Superintendent Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, and Superintendent Slater, of the Railway Adjustment Division, have been designated as a committee to frame and submit to the Postma-der-General a system for gauging the rates of pay for earrying the mail on railroad routes, in accordance with the provisions of the Post Office Appropriation bill.

AGAINST THE IMMIGRATION ACT. - M nister Morton has AGAINST THE IMMIGRATION ACT.—M nister Morton has forwarded from Paris the petition of the French Trans-Atlantic Steamsup Company, asking that the portion of the Immigrant Passenger act of 1882 which prolifoits officers and scamen from visiting pertions of vessels occupied by manigrants, without first obtaining peraission from certain persons in antaority, be rescinded as to its steamers, alleging that the requirement operates against good discipline.

AWARDED TO A FRENCH EDITOR.-The French and Awarded to a French Editor.—The French and American Claims Commission to-day awarded to Heart Duboa \$500 with interest at 5 per cent from January 1, 1863, against the United States. This is an imprisonment case. Dubos was the editor of a French newspaper in New-Oreans. For certain articles published by him he was arrested by order of General Butler and sentenced to imprisonment at Sulp Island. He was not allowed a trial by any court. The American commissioner dissenter from the award, and announced that he would

THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The following amounts have been received by the treasurer of the New-York Free Circulating Library

\$1,000 David McAdam.
10 George L. Frabody.
110 Thomas Holfand.
110 George W. Dilaway.
110 J. M. Constable.
110 Miss Anna C. Bracker.
125 W. M. Kingsland.
110 Miss I. A. C. E.
110 Robert Hoe.
111 Miss Kathodine Sauds.
110 J. Coleman Drayfon.
110 Delancey A. Kane.
110 Miss Kathodine Sauds.
110 J. Coleman Drayfon.
110 Delancey A. Kane.
110 Miss Kathodine Sauds.
110 J. Coleman Drayfon.
111 Delancey A. Kane.
111 Delancey A. Kane.
111 Delancey A. Kane.
112 C. F. Imorie.
113 Mark Eddits.
114 Mark Eddits.
115 Mark W. Nottel.
116 Mark W. B. Nottel.
117 Jantes K. Gracie.
118 W. Estil Dados. Seo. C. Cooper Howard wansfield taker, jr enry il. Gorringe. S. Merison. W. S. Gwinee
Austen G. Fox
M. K. Jesup
Dr. Thos. M. Markon. Dr. Thos. M. Markoe.
John Steward, P.
Mrs. H. J. Haydon
(books)
Samusi P. Avery
Henry Channeey
William Fahnestock
C. S. Bull
Mrs. James J. Hingia
son Mrs. George I. Bliss. W. J. Davies

NEWSPAPER PHILANTHROPY.

sickly atmosphere of the crowded tenement-house, and has been given health and atteneth to bear the privations of the winter. Those of our cilizens who are rich enough to leave the city in the summer, and whose town residences, in beathful localities, are models of sanitary science, can form but a slight idea of the misery and suffering in the close tenement districts, where scarcely a ray of simplifier or a breach of air can penetrate. The TRIBUNE fund is designed to meet a deplorable evil, and TRIBUNE fund is designed to meet a deplorable evil, and it is to be nopel it will be swelled to useful proportion before the summer reaches us, so that the good it accomplishes may have an early commencement and be continued during the entire summer.

VIGNAUX BEATS SEXTON EASILY.

THE FRENCH BILLIARD PLAYER INTRODUCED BY SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

Maurice Vignaux played a balk-line game of billiards with William Sexton yesterday afternoon at the Madison Square Billiard Hall, for the delectation of memers of the press and other invited guests. The Madison Square Hall is a large room fitted up for exhibition purposes over the Columbia Billiard Hall at Twenty-secondst, and Broadway. At 3:15, the spectators having taken

planded every good shot of Sexton's. The score was as follows:

Vignaux—2, 0, 24, 2, 3, 19, 0, 4, 1, 1, 0, 24, 7, 2, 4, 12, 21, 27, 55, 11, 3, 33, 1, 35, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, Total, 300.

Sext—n—2, 5, 1, 0, 4, 7, 5, 5, 5, 4, 7, 0, 7, 3, 5, 1, 1, 2, 6, 4, 2, 0, 49, 2, 4, 7, 1, 2. Total, 141.

Vignaux's average, 10 10-29; Sexton's average, 5 1-28.

George H. Ellis, of Faterson, was referred and scorer. After the game Vignaux gave an exhibition of fancy shots. Among those present during the game were Mr. Clemens. Judge Brady, Fre crick Robinson the actor, Colonel Fellows, Joseph Dion and George Slosson. Vignaux and Sexton will play at the Madison Square Billiars Hall every day, from 2 to 6 and from 9 to 11, until they start for Chicago.

A CLUB FOR ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

The Quelph Club was opened last night at to. 141 East Eighth-st. The club has been organized by he English residents of the city. It will be provided with English billiard-tables.

THE NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE. The adjourned annual meeting of the Na-

tional Baseball League was held at Victoria Hall in this city yesterday, A. G. Mills presiding. The delegates vere as follows: Cleveland, G. W. Howey and Francis Sancroft 2Providence, "Harry" Wright; Boston, A. H. Sancroft. Providence, "Harry" Wright; Boston, A. H., Sosien and George Chase; Buffalo, George Hughson; Chienzo, A. G. Spanlding; Philadelphia, A. J. Beach and P. H. Rodgers; Detroit, Major W. G. Thompson, and New York, John B. Day and Charles Dillingham. N. C. Young acted as secretary. John E. Sare and A. L. Hotchkiss were present as honerary members. The committee appointed to confer with the American Association submitted its report in favor of the two organizations working together and it was unanimously acceptance working together and it was unanimously accept-Young acted as secretary. John B. Sare and A. L. Hotchiks were present as honorary members. The committee appointed to confer with the American Association automitted its report in favor of the two organizations working together, and it was unanimously accepted. A. G. Mais, A. H. Soden, and John B. Day were appointed an arbitration committee in behalf of the League, and the disabilities of Alexander McKinnes, b. W. Jones, Philip Baker and J. G. Gerhardt were removed. It was resolved that no visuing league club should play any came in April or October with any non-league club, without the consent of the local magne club. League club, without the consent of the local magne club. League club, without the consent of the local magne club. League clubs will hereafter not be allowed to tay practice or exhibition games with each offer leafor; the beginning of the season. During the rightar season the clubs will be permitted to play non-league clubs. Part 4, rule No. 45 was stricken out in relation to umpires declaring a game forfeited en account of three foul balks. Hereafter, if the uninter calls two foul balks, base runners may take one base. In scoring the pitcher will be credited with the number of times a bateman fails to fit the ball on the tourd attace. The following men were then appearined added mapping at a sulary of \$1,000; A. F. Olden, Lancaster N. H. S. M. Dieker, Bradford, Penn ; W. I. Furious, Kansas City, Mo., and Francis Lane, Norwalk, O. Gu morter of Major Thompson, of Defroit, Herman Dessace was expected from the league for embeddeds and and obtained among under false protenses.

from the league for embeddement and obtainers money under false pretenses.

The schedule of games was then made out for the coming season. Each club will play seven games with all the other nines beloning to the league. The season will open on May 1, the Eastern clubs playing among theraselves until the 19th, when they will go West. The We tern club will come East in June and September. The Roston team will open the season in New York, claying on the Pole Grounds on May 1, 2 and 3. Providence will follow Boston.

rlages shown and of each kind there were from two to a dozen varieties. The vehicles were exhibited at different stages of construction. Some of them were just hung, but were unfinished, while only the running gear of others was shown to exhibit the care and attention that are given by the firm to every detail of construction. Most of the carriages, however, stood in all the spiendor of paint and ornamentation. All the carriages made by the firm are hing before they are fluithed, so that if any defect is discovered they may be taken apart to remedy it. There was a great variety of eight-sering carriages. One eight-spring landau was just fluished by Browster & Co. for Mrs. William Astor and one also for a well-known New-York man. A one-horse curricle was exhibited antinished, which was hing in an entirely original manner. The "Ploneer," the coach of the new New-York Coaching Club, was on exhibition in all its shining glory offered and black and white paint. A very pretty carriage, was a coupe D'Orsay, finished in dark green satu. There were ladies' phaetons, gentlemen's sporting traps, pony carts, top wagons. T-carts, side - bar phaetons, village cars, dog carts and all kinds of venicles for ladies and gentlemen to drive themselves in bewildering profusion. On the four unper floors were duplicates of the carriages exist ited below. The firm makes a specialty of every kind of vehicle, from a saily to a four-borse drag. The business has grown so rapidly of late that a large addition had to be built recently, and now a large new building is being constructed on the opposite side of Eighth ave. that are given by the firm to every detail

A TALK WITH MAURICE GRAU.

"I have had the most successful season in my experience in Havana and Mexico," said Maurice Grau last evening. He had just returned from Havana. " My company," he continued, " will leave Havana on Saturday next and will be here on Wednesday, or Thursday of the following week. We have been away from New-York four months. After playing a month in Havana we proceeded to Mexico and were there two months, returning to Cuba in the beginning of the year. I never net with such success. During my thirty performances in Havana my receipts were from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a might. In Mexico the people are very much interested and excited over the new railroad schemes. There are a great many Americans down there now. I had great difficulty in getting lodgings for my people, as I had 125 persons with me. In the City of Mexico I was compelled to hire an old palace."

"How long do you stay here!"

"Four weeks and a half. We open with the 'Jolie Parfamence, and follow with the other operas. Then I go to Philadelphia, Boston and Montreat." month in Havana we proceeded to Mexico and

the first one of real Slouxs ever in this city. In their habits they are primitive, eating with their hards. The chief's squaw has two papeoses with her, one of which is strapped to a board and carried on her back. With the party are three cowboys, sold to be dering horsemen, and among the Indians are several good riders, numers, etc. They are all to appear with the Barnum and Lon-don Circus on March 26.

A COMBAT BETWEEN TOBACCO MEN.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN FIGHTS THE ROSENWALD BROY ERS-THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY A LIBEL SUIT The peace and quiet which usually brood Water-st. was somewhat ruffled yesterday passage at-arms between the three members of irm of E. Rosenwald & Brothers, dealers in lead bacco, at No. 145 Water-st., and Oscar Hamboustein, editor of The United States Tobacco Journal, the office of which is at No. 135 Maiden Lane. Just before the sud had sunk behind the Eric grain elevators, a Tribune reporter called at the store of Rosenwald & Brothers to learn the cause of the combat. The members of the firm had done all the business that they cared to do for the day, and had gone home. But from a clerk, somewhat rapid in his conversation, the following story was obtained:

poses over the Columbia Billiard Hall at Twenty-second st. an i Broadway. At 3:15, the spectators having taken seats around the table, Vignaux entered the room followed by Sexton. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) introduced Vignaux in a brief speech. He said: "I have been requested to introduce to you Mr. Vignaux." I feel that I am in a better position than the man was whom I asked to introduce me to an andience in a country town, when I first went on the lecture platform. He said: "Oh, yes: I will introduce you, if you will get some one to apologize for you when you get through. There will be no apology necessary after Mr. Vignaux havgot through, and if there is anything be can't do with those balls, why, call on me." (Applause.)

The game was then begun, Vignaux leading off and playing with the epot ball. He made two and was followed by Sexton, who made a like score. The game then proceeded rapidly, the Frenchman by a run of 24 in the third inning taking the lead, which he kept to the end, winning the game by 159 points. Vignaux played rapidly and easily, and kept the balls well tovelaire, a difficult thing in the balk-line game, which is deskined to prevent nursing. He made everal brilliant mass's shots, which were warmly appleaded, as were his other good plays. He took a drim hold of his cue, and his eleght gives him and extraordinary reach. Sexton made several brilliant plays, but only one considerable run. Vignaux applauded every good shot of Sexton's. The score was as follows:

Vignaux=2, 0, 24, 2, 3, 19, 0, 4, 1, 1, 0, 24, 7, 2, 4, 12, 21, 27, 55, 11, 3, 33, 1, 35, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 4, 7, 0, 7, 3, 5, 1, 1, 2, 6, 4, 2, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 3, 37, 1, 15, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 7, 5, 5, 1, 4, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 3, 38, 1, 35, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 3, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7, 65, 1, 4, 7, 1, 2, 7

Mr. Hammerstein gives the following version of

released."

Mr. Hammerstein gives the following version of the trouble:

"The affair is only one of the results of a libel suit between me and the Rosenwalds, who, about two months ago, obtained a verdict of \$3,000 against me. An appeal was entered by me, and since then I have been annoyed by them in various ways. This morning a clerk of the Rosenwalds entered my office at No. 135 Maiden-lane, accompanied by two deputy sheriffs. He pointed me out to them, saying. That's the man.' One of the deputies then produced a 'city-limit' warrant, procured by the Rosenwalds. I asked why it was necessary to send two sheriffs to serve this warrant, when I was informed by one of them that one of the Rosenwalds had sated at the Sheriff's office that I was 'a dangerous man,' always armed, and that it would be well for them to keep a sharp watch on me. I was escorted to the Sheriff's office, between the two deputy sheriffs, as if I were a desperado. I procured bail immediately. Afterward, while going through Water-st. to a restaurant to take lunch, I met the complainant, I sace Rosenwald, who was standing in front of the restaurant. Indignant at the shameful treatment I had received, owing to his untruthful statement at the Sheriff's office, I declared his action in the matter low and dirty. Thereupon he raised his arm as if to strike me. I then struck at him and had succeeded in overpowering him, when sucdenly I was struck in the back of the next. Turning around I found I was attacked by Heary Howenwald, assisted by another brother, Sigminal, I don't know how many more of the family magnitude of a policeman on the scene terminated the afray."

PERSECUTED BY THE POLICE.

PERSECUTED BY THE POLICE.

MRS. WEHRMANN'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE WITH CAPTAIN BYAN AND HIS FORCE, Airs. Anne Wehrmann, a respectable oerman wo-man who reuts the house at No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-st, and lets rooms to several boarders, was arranged in the Yorkville Police Court vesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Sho was arrested at Police Headquarters on Saturday, was arrested at Police Headquarters on Saturday, while she was seeking to have a policeman punished for annoying her, and she asserted that the charge against her was manufactured to protect the officer. The house which Mrs. Wohrmann occupies and several adjoining houses are owned by an estate for which D. D. Gassner, of No. 139 East Twelfth-st, is the agent. Mr. Gassner recently complained to Superintendent Wailing that respectable tenants were being driven away from the houses by the persistent persecution of Captain Ryan, of the Thirty-lifth Street Police, and of the patrolmen of his squad. Among the policemen in the precinct is Patrolman Cahill, who formerly boarded at No. 162 East Twenty-eighth-st. It is CELEBRATING SMMET'S BIRTBDAY.

The Clan-ma-Gael celebrated the one-hundred and sixth anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth-day last might at Cooper Institute, in the presence of nearly 3,000 people, Senator Thomas F. Grady in the missed in court. Recently Calnull has been stationed in Twenty-eighth-st, and it is asserted that the has stopped persons on the street and has told

hundred and sixth anniversary of Robert Immer's birther day has high at Cooper Institute, in the presence of nearly 3,000 people, Senator Thomas F. Grady in the chairs. The speakers of the evening were the Rev. Dr. H. M. Gallaher and ex-Senator C. E. Ecclesine. The proceedings were varied by music and songs. Senator Grady in his introductory remarks neterred to the "object we at have in view. This you all know," he said, "is to establish a free and independent Reguible in Ireland." Dr. Gallaher gave a brief sketch of Emmer's life, and ended by sayme; "Emmet thought the way of the sword. Brothers, do you see any other way now?" There were cries of "No! No!" Ex Senator Ecclesine stated his opinion that "by a judicoors handling of the Canadian fisheries question, this country might yet make out a cause belli against England. It is the day of every Irishman in America to bring about as assettly as possible a war between the States and a sealed. "Loud applause.] Let Engiand try—I want on see her try to extradite Sheridan. The way to foster an anti-E glish sentiment in the American Government in to see that the men who hold office in this country, the members of the President's Cabinet, and all who are in power, are frishmen."

The britishey of Emmet Guard, of Brooklyn, Addresses were mad by Corporal Tanner.

CARRIAGES IN GREAT FARIETY.

The annual exhibition of carriages of their oven make was begun by Brewsier & Co. (of Broomes a), in their factory and warerooms, at Broadway, Fortyseventh and Forty-cighth sta. yesternay. The first floor, 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, was a madditton, floored the process of the company with a man who was a strength of the canadian factory and warerooms, at Broadway, Fortyseventh and Forty-cighth sta. yesternay. The first floor, 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, was an addition of the company with a man who was a bookkeeper in Pennsylvania. His testimony was to the effect that he has all entered Mrs. Wehrmann's aboute they had seen a distribution. The way of the decitives for an im

The unhappy woman was admitted to ball on Sunday.

In the Police Court yesterday Konigstein made a pitiable confession that he had not paid any money to Mrs. Webranam. Under cross-examination he contradicted his original statements. Mrs. Webranam brought forward several witnesses, among them two young men who are taking a nost-graduate course in the Bellevue Medical College, and who beard in her house. There was ample proof in their testimony of the respectability of the bearding-house. On account of the absence of other witnesses, whom Mrs. Webranam wished to have examined, however, Justice Herrmann adjourned the case until to-day at 2 p. m.

A BAD GANG BROKEN UP.

William H. McCabe, William Hughes, Richard Swift and Horatio S. Courtney, who were among the men arrested for sending false fire-alarms and who subsequently pleaded guilty to charges of burglary and grand larceny, were called up for sentence yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Cowing sentenced McCabe to five years in the State Prison Recorder Smyth, before whom the other prisoners were taken, sent Courtney to the State Prison for four years and six months. Swift for three years and six months, and Hughes for two years and six mouths. The Recorder spoke of the special gravity of the charge against Courtney, he having been a confidential clerk and having caused himself to be tied by his companions after they had robbed his employer's store. Inspector Byrnes and his officers were complimented by the Recorder for the skill they had shown in the capture of the prisoners.

THE DEATH OF FREDERICK KAUFMAN.

An autopsy was held yesterday on the body of Frederick Kaufman, the German musician who was found at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning lying on the side walk at Stanton and Alien sts. and who sab sequently died at the Chambers Street Hospifal. was found that he died from a fracture of the skull, which caused a hemorrhage of the brain. A Thurske reporter who called at Kaniman's home hast evening found the weeping family assembled around the coffin of the dead musician. They all said that Kaniman never drank to excess, and expressed the belief that he had been nurdered and cobbed of his watch and chain, as those articles were missing when he was taken to the station.

Sergeant Granger, of the Tenth Precinct, said that when Kaniman was taken to the station he was apparently drunk, but was able to give a coherent account of himself. He had a small sum of money in his packel, which he handed over to the sergeant in charge. That were no blood or marks of violence on him at the time. of the skull, which caused a hemorrhage of the